ACTION IN INDIANA.

This Pioneer Not Disloyal, but Merely Impatient of Eastern Slowness.

Although it caused a mere echo on this side of the Alleghenies and formed only one of a number of interesting topics of the day, the action of Governor Durbin (Republican), of Indiana, in vetoing the bill passed by the Republican majority of the Indiana Legislature to place the statue of George Rogers Clark, the conqueror of the Northwest territory, in Statuary Hall of the rational capital is a matter of historic importance to all that region to-day known as the middle West, and lying within the bounds of what constituted the old Northwest Territory. It is one that interests not Indiana alone, but the entire transappalachian region, comprising the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan and

As stated in the Post of March 4, Governor Durbin gives as a reason for thus refusing to honor one of the great men in the Nation's history, the fact that he "characterized the government of United States as weak and without character, and was willing to join the army of Spain," and that in view of "this serious cloud resting on his loyalty," he is not entitled to recognition as a citizen of In-

The case presents a peculiar mix-up of political alignments. It appears that when the matter of a statue was first broached, the Republicans, strangely enough, selected Clark, while the Democrats in the Indiana Legislature were set upon having the Republican President, Benjamin Harrison Clark was probably as extreme a Democrat as ever lived. Jefferson was his idol. and if there is any vote to place his statue NO MORE DISLOYAL THAN OTHERS.

held a Spanish commission; John Sevier was in open revolt against the central govthrow of the federal authority west of the Alleghenies; in short, the settlement and conquest of the Northwest, and the acquithe groovy, conservative, slow-going government of self-satisfied New England merchants and progress-hating Virginia plant-ers, the western limits of the United States

land found herself burdened with a number of doubt. She had wrested Canada from France, including the Northwest Territory, Guadaloupe and some East Indian posses-sions, and from Spain the Island of Cuba. soon after peace was declared a law was passed and proclaimed by the mother counry in 1763, by virtue of which the entire fertile regions west of the Appalachians was to remain the property and hunting ground of the Indians. No whites were to be allowed to settle on these lands, and if they did they were to be speedily removed. The British government reserved the right to purchase lands from the Indians, and all trade with the tribes had to be done through the medium of licensed traders un-

der government supervision. Since the first settlement of Virginia and New England by Cavaliers and Puritans tain quarter of the British isles, of which of which were manifested the day this law was proclaimed. We hear a great deal in listory of the Pilgrim fathers and the genwho settled at Jamestown, but litlers from northern Ireland and Scotland ng the years before the revolution. Finding neither room nor opportunities along the Atlantic seaboard, already filled with Protestant Celts were forced to settle along where there was always room for newcomend of the seven years' war the mountain regions and western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina were filled with them. PIONEER OF STRENUOUS ANCESTRY. It was this race that formed the backcan history. In Great Britain they had

the Saxon-Norman-Dane-Teuton element, and the same old quarrel renewed on this side of the water. The people of the Atlantic States, like their English forefathers, were slow and conservative, the backwoods Celts were ctive and aggressive. The law passed by Great Britain making the Northwest a nunting ground for the ladians was a great tment to the frontier element, who had counted on getting a share of the spoils of the seven years' war in the shape the revolution there was one unending conflict between the settlers on one hand and British soldiers and Indians on the other along the entire western wall of the Aprokee town of Rossville.

The law of 1763 was right in the abstract. The Indians owned the lands, and were ennot given to splitting hairs over questions ple who kept the commandments their hands on." It was in this school of of the skin. Reverse the process; let the shed and turmoil that George Rogers horse's leg be stationary, and the oaken born in Albemarle county, Virginia, rail be driven against it at high velocity, Clark, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, received his education.

The revolution did not result in the conquest of this region; which still belonged to England. At the close of that struggle the conservative dwellers of the Atlantic seaboard settled down to enjoy their peace, more than content to let good enough alone. VICTORIES NOT APPRECIATED.

ceived scant encouragement from the Virtaking of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, etc.-became known on the streets of Boston, Philadelphia and Richmond, the people, instead of being proud of them and celebrating the acquisition of a magnificent empire, critised Patrick Henry and other Virginians for having obtained the authority necessary for the enterprise, inquiring why the conlest had been left to a handfull of backods loafers, instead of being assigned to the regular troops in a regular and orderly way. The expenses incurred by Clark in his conquest of the Northwest the worthy mbers of the Virginia House and Senate refused to pay. It was then that Clark as well as others, began to realize that so as their interests were concerned they had simply "traded the devil for a witch" in throwing off the yoke of England to For some years after the conquest

the Northwest that region was the scene of trouble and uproar. In Tennessee Sevier set up the insurgent state of Franklin in defiance of North Carolina, and at every turn the frontiersmen found themselves in conflict with the old-fogy, slow-moving administration. In Vermont, Allen was advocating separation from the Union, and Boone, disgusted with American lethargy, had taken service with the Spaniards in

When Spain took possession of Louisi-ana she closed the Mississippi to the trade of Americans with New Orleans, and in 1788, by way of retaliation for the seizure of American vessels, Clark took forcible possession of several boats laden with goods belonging to Spanish subjects. This act was warmly defended by the backwoods element, who had tried hard to prevail on the government to take some action relative to opening the Mississippi. Finding the administration cold and indifferent, Clark and hundreds of others in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio threatened, in 1788, to establish a separate government, and defied Congress to interfere. It was then that Clark stated that the people of the East knew as little of the West as England did of America before the Revolution.

Overtures were begun looking to the transfer of the Northwest to the English crown. All manner of sensational things happened. The Virginia government imprisoned "two stirrers-up of sedition," which inflamed the West almost to the point of revolt. To show how little sympathy existed between the two sections a Virginian stated that Indian massacres and wars were good things, because they kept the backwoodsmen from plotting sedition. The treaties made by the government with the Indian tribes were set at naught by Clark and men of his ilk, who robbed the savages of their lands and killed them if they resented; and as proof of the fact that at one time the government was almost willing to have this border element secede, when the Creeks and Cherokees complained of the inroads of the settlers on Holston river, the reply of the government was that it had no more jurisdiction over these people than ber that an overly large boot on the foot of they had over the winds.

FOUND FAULT WITH GOVERNMENT. It was during 1788 that certain letters, some of which Clark is supposed to have written, and which he admitted having sanctioned and even dictated, passed between residents of Vincennes and people in the insurgent state of Franklin, severely criticising the United States government, and the matter reached such a pitch that the Governor of Virginia felt called upon and "She" and the revival of "Uncle Tom's to issue a proclamation disavowing Clark's

Clark was then at the head of a move-Louisiana, as he had done the Northwest, in defiance of the government, and in 1797 outrank Jefferson as the beau ideal of rived. The French revolution had just Democracy, that man is Clark. Then, aft- of the French republic to America. The er the Republicans' vote to place his statue Democrats, of whom Jefferson was the in the American Westminster Abby, we leader, were enthusiastic in their support of the French revolution, and Genet, obbehold the curious sight of a Republican | serving this, sought to embroil this coun-Governor not only refusing to recognize the | try in a war with England. The administration was for maintaining neutrality in great deeds of one of the most thorough the struggle between England and France, young Democrats of his day, but heaping but Genet, thinking that Democratic pubgnominy on his name, notwithstanding he lic sentiment was strong enough to overcome this, set about intriguing to that end. happened to be the choice of a Republican Through Jefferson, Clark opened correspondence with Genet, offering to conquer Louisiana for France and to restore The charge of disloyalty leveled against the backwoodsmen an open thoroughfare Clark is equally true of other heroes of on the Mississippi. He was accordingly his time, all of whom had views exactly commissioned as a major general of the French army, and as the "commander-inchief of the French forces in America" he action of the government with regard to set about raising an army to wrest Louisiana from the Spaniards. It was a regular backwoods affair, Clark boasting of the fact that soon after taking command of the "forces of France" he had in a few weeks gathered together "11,000 pounds of bear meat and seventy-four venison hams." Everything was ready for an invasion when Genet was recalled and the enterprise collapsed.

The Spanish Governor of Louisiana was a man named Miro, who realized that the best way to render the colony profitable practically a revolutionary movement in would be to throw it open to Americans defiance of the federal government, and and open the Mississippi to their trade. ad it not been for men like Clark, who de- | Such views were not encouraged at home fied, reviled, ridiculed and plotted against by the Spanish government, notwithstanding the fact that Miro pointed out that unless something of the sort was done the Americans would soon wrest the province ers, the western limits of the United States from Spanish control. Discouraged at might to this day have remained east of home, Miro proceeded to carry out his the Mississippi. was that Clark offered to accept a Spanish commission and to set up a state that of assets the value of which was a matter | would stand as a bar to American progress

## IF BULLETS WERE BUTTER.

### Curious Phenomena of the Penetration of Glass by Soft Objects.

Herbert Maxwell, in Pall Mall Gazette. Somebody-probably that indefatigable interviewer Lord Mahon-once asked the Duke of Weilington why Souham did not press him more closely in that terrible re-treat from Bourgas in 1812, during which, out of a total of about 31,000 men, he lost 1,000 by disease, straggling and desertion. "Because," he replied, "the French had learned that our bullets were not made of butter!" No doubt they were very awkward "pats," those terrible leaden spheres, weighing twelve to the pound, which Brown Bess spread with such deadly result up to her effective range of a little over one hundred yards, and the lesson had been read field. What would have been the bill of mortality had these bullets really been made of butter? An idle question, it may seem, yet one upon which I was set cogitating the other day by a singlar incident. Returning one evening to my own house I noticed a large round hole in the plate glass window of the library, as if a football had been driven through it. There were no boys about, or the cause might have been such as saute aux veux. Upon reaching the library I found the floor cov-They multiplied rapidly, and at the ered with shattered glass, showing that the nothing was visible within to account for it. The hole in the plate glass was round and clean; the remainder of the sheet was

firm in the window frame.

More puzzled than ever, I summoned my better half to discuss the problem. She, being of a practical turn, began looking under the furniture for the agent of destruction; while I stood idle, considering much search superfluous, mutely speculating how the deuce a plate-glass window was to be replaced in a remote corner of western Scotland. For, mark ye, it was in the first days of the recent frost, and a keen north wind was blowing through the orifice. Presently my wife exclaimed: "Here it is, poor thing!" Between a large armchair and the fireplace crouched a hen pheasant, which I caught. It showed no wound or sign of damage, and struggled vigorously to get free. When it was released upon the terrace it flew a short distance, alighted, ran away strongly, and was seen no more. It seems to me very re- Squad A promptly began screaming markable that a bird should fly uninjured of fertile lands in the Ohio valley. Barred | through plate glass as simply as a circus out by law, they proceeded to take what rider jumps through a paper hoop. One has structions. The stage manager was transthey wanted by force, and from 1763 on to always been told that any man of ordinary formed. From the cool man, quietly exstrength can drive his fist through a door panel. The only one whom I ever knew to attempt it succeeded, indeed, but at the cost of a dislocated little finger knuckle. | tion of excitement. His hat was on the It was explained to him that if he had aimed at a point a foot behind the panel. instead of at the panel itself, his hand would have passed through without a itled to them, but the frontier element was scratch. But who is there of fortitude to and replied to them with the mob the next. put that to the test? How often has one justice. As an Englishman of the period | not cause to wonder at the thickness and tates, they were a "pernicious and pugna- strength of an oaken rail through which the siender cannon bone of a horse may of God and everything else they could lay be driven, often without even an abrasion

> tered? A signal example of the imperious nature of momentum was given a few years ago, when a horse ran off with its rider in the Mall or Constitution Hill (I forget which). charged the high iron railings in front of Buckingham Palace, made a clean breach with the rehearsal.' in them, and both landed unhurt within the inclosure. Force is undoubtedly one of the most intangible, inexplicable of mysteries. One is warned against the use of least twenty times. Alternately the stage anthropomorphic terms in discussing it, which tend to divert the intellect from precise analysis, and we are bidden to regard it as no more than the rate per unit of lot better." He announced that he would ength at which energy is transferred or transformed. But this carries the ordinary mind not very far, in fact, no distance at all, in apprehending what avails in the transference of energy from a soft substance to a hard one, to protect from injury such vulnerable surfaces as the skin | into excellent shape. on a horse's leg against oak or iron, or a hen pheasant's head against plate glass.

and who can doubt which would be shat-

## Real Ancient.

Philadelphia Ledger. In the northwestern section of this city there is a teacher who has charge of primary class. She was one morning giving her pupils a lesson on the civil war and wanted to impress on their minds how long ago it

"Just think, children," she said. "it was long ago that even I don't remember it." "O-o-o-o Gee!" exclaimed one of the boys.

HOW A CERTAIN EFFECT IN A NEW PLAY IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Demonstration in "Pretty Peggy' That Calls for Much Training-Good Stage Master.

New York Times. In local theatrical circles the talk of the week has been the riot scene in "Pretty Peggy" in the Herald Square Theater. This has been due, not so much to the novelty of the episode, but to the excellent fashion in which the design was carried out. Two hundred shouting, gesticulating men were launched suddenly in the midst of a Broadway first-night audience, touching that audience elbow to elbow, and yet there was neither fright nor laughter.

The ordinary layman scarcely understands the danger of such an effect, as far as the success or failure of the play in which it is introduced is concerned. A false step on the part of one of the supposed rioters, a fall, or a cry, and the climax would become a howling farce. The composure, restraint, and ability that could be shown by the principals on the stage would not save the situation after such an accident. It is rather startling to rememone of Richard Mansfield's supers might | the women who will answer such advertisehave nullified the force of the actor's deflance of Warwick in "Richard III." The fact that the demonstration in

"Pretty Peggy" went off without a hitch on Monday night, and has been doing so ever since, calls attention to a hitherto unnoticed stage director in the person of Cabin"-yet he is comparatively unknown as a handler of actors. One enthusiast David Belasco. The one paints with a palette knife, the other with a fine brush; to observe that Mr. Brady once was call boy for Mr. Belasco. That was a great many years ago in the California Theater. San Francisco. Al Hayman managed the place of amusement, Charles Frohman was in the orchestra, Daniel Frohman was the press agent and Joseph R. Grimser was leading man with the stock company there. Mr. Belasco, as has been hinted, was stage manager, and young Brady had the opportunity to pick up many of his methods. It was by no means an easy task to instruct 200 men when and how to wax furious or enthusiastic or riotous. Mere energy and vigor will not accomplish the task. No of system and persistence is required. with frankness, a vocabulary and other Supernumeraries lose their identities and come to be known by numbers. The first task of the stage manager is to furnish them with these designations. The recruits are lined up before this personage and one by one they shout out consecutive figuresthe figures which thereafter are to stand themselves. The scene is not unlike that at the formation of a military com-

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS. When that had been accomplished in the Herald-square Theater the men were told off in squads. The meaning of the scene in which they were to take part was explained carefully and intelligently to each squad. Peg Woffington, ignoring the English sentiment against France, had hired French dancers for her benefit performance; the supernumeraries, constituting the audience, were to howl these artists down until gradually won over by Peg. "In the beginning," Mr. Brady explained, "only a very few of you are on Peg's side. Squad A will cry 'Silence!' and 'Shame!' All the other squads yell 'Down with the French! Down with the actress who has French dancers

One of Squad A, moved to enthusiasm, began at once. Mr. Brady withered him with "Now," he continued, "after Peg has spoken her first words a number of her opponents yield. Squad B begins to go 'Sch! Sch!" Squad C received instructions to "cut in" later, and so, body by body, the gradual change of feeling was arranged. After the men had been led through a subterranean passage to the stations from which they were to enter the auditorium While this was being planned Mr. Brady leaned back in a large chair, permitting his leutenant, Frank Hatch, to place the individuals. Each squad was broken up and the members were asked to mingle in order that all sorts of cries might come from every part of the house. Each rioter was told precisely where he must stand on the opening night, after the wild rush which marks the beginning of the riot. Finally Mr. Brady rose again and began in the soothing tone of an insurance agent who scenes a large contract. "Now, boys," he said, "you enter when Cavendish screams 'Down with the French!' Not before. The man who enters before loses a week's salary.' This in the conventional "it-hurts-moth-

The "now" came like a pistol shot. Cavndish, in the person of Carl Ekstrom, spoke his speech, and instantly a howling, tumultuous mob of men ran into the aisles of the orchestra, the dress circle, and the galleries. To the casual observer it seemed very convincing, very realistic, certainly very noisy; but it didn't suit Mr. Brady. "No! no! no!" he vociferated. "Not a bit like it! This is a riot, not a tea party

er-more-than-it-hurts-you" tone.

The mob went back and did it over again. "Now," said Mr. Brady, running on the stage from the first entrance, "I'm John Rich. John Rich was the manager of Covent Garden. You hated him. When he appears give him blazes! Ah-h-h! Ah-h-h!" He began hooting at himself angrily. Fregoli never accomplished a change of character half so quickly. The crowd howled with him.

MR. BRADY WAS "PEG." "Good!" said Mr. Brady. "Now I'm Peg Woffington." He did not look the part, but "Shame!" and "Silence!" according to inback of his head. His coat collar was turned up. His voice was strident. speke Peg Woffington's lines one instant "Sure, can't ye bate th' Frinch on their own ground?

'Yes, Peggy, yes!" "Can't I bate thim for actin'?" "You can, Peggy." Suddenly, in the midst of a sentence, he stopped and pointed at a man in the gallery. The finger was accusing, it suggested

that the object at which it aimed had been

"Are you a wooden Indian?" queried Mr.

detected in a theft.

Brady, gravely. "Me? No. Why?" returned the lad. "Because you have just about as much animation," responded Mr. Brady. "Go on For five hours that day Mr. Brady and his supernumeraries ploted. The critical scene was taken up and gone through with at manager plcaded, threatened, "You're impossible," clared one moment; the next, "That's a give \$20 to the super who showed the most desire to improve. Then he dismissed three men who didn't show any destre. He excused a sallow boy who looked tired, and told him to come back after he had had a good night's rest. In time he got the mob This sort of thing, while apparently as simple as rowing a boat, requires the high-

est degree of skill. A complete conception of the possibilties of the scene, a mental picture of the episode when ready, patience, magnetism, personal force are essentials, and above all else is personal force. Mr. Brady was exhausted after the rehearsal described.

ber of men, seated about the body of the house, took part. The effectiveness of the "Pretty Peggy" riot lies, first, in the manner of bringing the extra people into the theater, a throng of them rushing in from the lobby at the proper moment, and, sec-ond, in the number of these people. "A Royal Box" required the use of only six before the footlights and a similar number was utilized in the Aimee piece. Mr. Brady has utilized nearly 200 men and women in boxes, orchestra, dress circle and gallery. Apropos of this is a good story on Mr. Coghlan's box party incident. On the first night of the piece in the Fifth-avenue Theater the treasurer inadvertently sold the place in which this group, headed by the supposed Prince of Wales, was to be placed. Mr. Coghlan discovered this in the course of the first act, and immediately sent an usher to explain the situation to the party. The official, much wrought up, went to the door of the box and courteously asked the host to exchange his quarters for orchestra chairs. "We need this box for the Prince of Wales. "The Prince of Wales!" exclaimed the irate theatergoer. "The Prince of Wales be hanged! This is a republic, and the

### man, who would not have stirred his democratic legs for all the princes in Burke's Peerage, made way for the actors. MARRIAGE ADVERTISEMENTS.

prince can sit in the gallery before I'd

effect in the last act, and the old gentle-

Warning to Foolish Young People Inclined to Answer Them.

New York Christian Advocate. For a long time we have meditated whether duty to our readers did not require a statement upon the subject of matrimonial advertisements. Circumstances have recently come to our knowledge which dissipate the doubt. It might be thought that ments belong to a low class, morally or socially. That many of them do there is little room to doubt, but that some of them do not, is equally certain. Some papers of wide circulation-admitted with most unparental recklessness by Christian parents into their homes-make large sums of William A. Brady. Mr. Brady's specialty money by "personal columns" in which half is big effects-he produced "Humanity" of the advertisements are plainly bids by abandoned women and abandoned men; and the statement that their object is matrimony is a blind to catch the unsuspecting was heard to remark recently: "Mr. Brady or to throw the burden of proof on those deserves to be ranked somewhere close to who might be inclined to proceed legally against the paper as a demoralizing sheet. Facts prove that widows of respectability, In connection with this it is interesting with money, and single women without money have often been trapped by the most heartless adventurers. Young girls in boarding schools or at their own homes, graphs being exchanged, they imagine that while nothing may come of it they would like to meet their correspondent. From such correspondence the worst evils often arise. Broken hearts and ruined lives in a have had personal knowledge of many cases, of which more than half were in Christian and moré than a quarter in

Methodist families. The letters we receive from fathers and mothers, beseeching us had disappeared and among whose effects were found letters which showed that she had been entrapped willingly or otherwise by these advertisements, have opened our Moreover, Mr. Anthony Comstock could strike terror in many communities his knowledge, in comparison with which but as a drop in a bucket. Apart from such consequences, for young a very great risk. Recently an adventurer

sort has been captured. Seventy-

were found in his possession. His scheme

money. Instances have been known where large amounts have been paid under threats of exposing the correspendence.

A recent case which has led to this editorial at this time we will briefly describe: A refined young lady of twenty-four years of age, of excellent family connections, read an advertisement in a newspaper in which "a gentleman" representing himself home within ten miles of a railroad, stated commenced between the two; photographs in a certain city, not far from the ranch. He had represented himself in the adverher that he was a young man. Before her arrival a marriage license had been issued to these parties by the county clerk. After the young lady arrived the couple visited the residence of one of our ministers. Being entirely ignorant of the circumhe proceeded to perform the marriage ceremony. But before it was completed the most pitiful that the pastor had ever heard, confidence and secured the story which we have told. As the ceremony had gone to a point where it was necessary to clear her from all legal relation to the man, the next morning a complaint was filed in the court setting forth what the man had representhis representations of wealth and grand home were false, that he was between fifty and sixty years of age, rough in man-ner, uncouth in dress and addicted to the

use of intoxicating drink. The wretched man filed an answer, ad- horse and rider plunge to their death in mitting all the allegations contained in the the abyss. plaintiff's complaint, and consented to judgment as prayed, which was that the marriage license be annulled and the marriage ceremony between herself and him declared null and void, and for costs of suit and for a restraining order to prevent him from taking his property from the State until the matter was settled up. The judge stated that too much effort could not be expended in trying to break up these matrimonial agencies, as that was the second case that had come under his observation within six months.

Matrimonial agencies have every motive to deceive in order to bring about a marriage and get their commission, and no way has been found to compel the infamous papers that publish such "personals" to refuse them. In most cases they are but thinly disguised attempts to secure the opportunity for vicious gratifications. or to wheedle women or senseless but not moneyless men into matrimonial alliances which probably will prove worse than

## JUAN DE MEDINA'S LAST RIDE.

Juan De Medina, the most dashing and dangerous of the brigands who operated in Mexico in 1750, has left his name in the mountain gate-the Puerto De Medina-in Michoacan, 200 miles west of the capital. Ranchers and mule train engineers say that he has left his ghost there, too, and they dislike to pass that part of the road that winds along the brink of the abyss, overlooking the oaks, after dark. This Medina might have done more damage than he did if it had not been his fate to fall in love. With that came his undoing. A watchful eye had seen him at Chucha's window, in Maravatio; had seen the white hand put through the bars for the bandit to press to his brown lips, and had told the priest about Very black was the padre's brow when he heard of this, for he, too, had looked on Chucha, not as friend or pastor, but with longing so ill concealed that the officers of the garrison gibed him, and not gently, either, for Chucha was admired by more than one beside her brigand lover. The priest and the officers consulted at once and agreed on a plan of action. The audacity of the Medina in riding into the village under their very noses, after he had robbed the archbishop within the month! Chucha would go to confession next Sunday, and then something would be learned that would be useful. And so it fell out. By first playing on her woman's vanity, then by hinting at the terrors certain in the hereafter for those who made reservations when they named their sins, the padre soon knew all about the bandit-except that on that very day he and his forty men had stopped a treasure train in the gap, shot, slashed with machetes and otherwise killed the Spanish cavalry, allowed the Indian the mules, arms and nearly \$200,000 in gold and silver. This the worthy father learned in good time, and it filled him with wrath, in spite of Medina's generosity to the church, for he always set aside a tenth of his stealings for its charities, a tenth for a war fund, these moneys being intrusted

We Sell Globe Wernecke Elastic Bookcases-the Best Made.

## Parlor Furniture--Bedroom Furniture

TWO GREAT OFFERINGS THIS WEEK

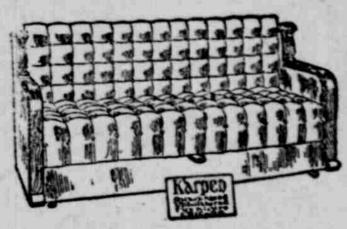
ONE FOR THE PARLOR

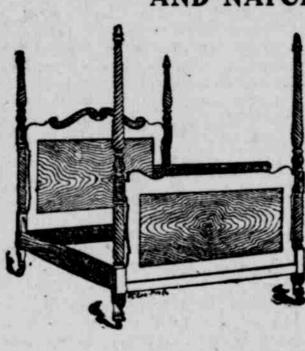
ONE FOR THE BEDROOM

Odds and ends in Parlor Pieces, Davenports, Davenport Sofa Beds, at one-fourth and one-third off. Parlor Cabinets for wedding gifts. 1 fine Vernis Marten Cabinet, was \$135, is.................\$95.00 1 mahogany decorated Cabinet, worth \$65, sale price .....\$45.00 1 Vernis Marten Cabinet, worth \$60, sale price .....\$48.00 I gold leaf Cabinet, always sold for \$50, sale price......\$38.00 Solid mahogany Sola Beds, worth

\$60, go at .....\$45.00 \$45 Davenport Beds go at . \$35.00 \$36 Davenport Beds go at \$29.00

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SALE OF FINE BEDROOM FURNITURE, ODD DRESSERS, CHIFIONIERS, COLONIAL BEDS AND NAPOLEON BEDS.





We received another car of the fine mahogany bedroom furniture for our own needs same as that for the New Claypool Hotel which we are now furnishing. If you will need a Dresser, Chiffonier, Cheval Glass, Toilet Table this year you had better take advantage of this great opportunity-values too many to enumerate here.

## Sander & Recker Furniture Co.

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tion was welcome to all. When Chucha saw the bustle in the streets, saw the padre's glance of triumph and cunning as he passed her on his way from the colonel's that she had betrayed Medina to his enemies. The thought turned her cold. How would be followed and nobody would be allowed to pass out on the high road before morning. She went on home, barred the door, and from the shadow of the window through which she had last looked into his eves she watched the soldiers going to and she feared she should go mad. Sleep? She had not thought of it. If only she could think. The bell had just gone 2. It was a still night, with a bright moon. Could she borrow a disguise? Could she-hist! What was that? Her name, spoken low. Was it possible? "Juan! You here!" she almost shrieked. "Go, go at once. The troops are out. They are seeking your life. Oh, you are rash—rash to come here. They will go to your cave."
"Hush, my girl. Nobody knows where my

cave is except my men and-you."
"But I have told-in Zopilote canyon-I

"For heaven's sake speak lower. What do you mean? Told whom?"
"Oh, the priest. He wrung it from me at was to engage himself to them and then in some subtle way get possession of their "You did this? You, the girl I loved better than my life?" "He threatened me; he threatened my

> "Pah! Women and priests! A man's an ass that trusts either. Remember, if I

"Juan! You shall not die. I did not mean "Silence! They are coming now. Here's for it." Crouching low, to keep in the shadow, without farewell word or look, Medina reached the common where his horse was grazing, leaped on his back, plied spurs guard blocked the road. He turned at an angle, leaped a wall, then over broken wide and he was alone once more, aiming for the road where it bent along the edge but-here comes somebody on a black horse, alone, hatless, erect. The colonel! He veers and rides at him, ducks just as a pistol is the ground, and pulls him along for fifty yards, then rides more slowly, for his horse a dozen heads arise and a dozen voices cry country is alive with soldiers. Escape is exposure. mpossible. Why fight any longer? Chucha is false and life is not worth the living. At What's that ahead? Infantry-a wall of it. They call "Surrender!" What, and be starved, tortured, locked in a pestilential dungeon, while a Spaniard rides his horse? Never. He waves his arm in defiance, turns his horse, jabs spurs into his flank, and

FEELINGS OF ANIMALS.

Their Capacity for Suffering Coming

to Be Realized. Philadelphia Record.

The conclusion of a scientist that fishes probably do not suffer pain will be grateful to some sensitive angiers who are moved to pity by the floundering and flopping of their victims. It is natural for people to endow all animals with the qualities of always makes me think of the way some man, including imagination (which is the source of his kecnest sufferings), and this disposition has been fostered by the writers of fables and the Uncle Remuses. At least Bulwer Lytton's hero who saw reproach in the expressionless eyes of captive fishes was unreasonable, and it is by no means absurd to think that the degree of pain a fish can feel is comparatively in-

Because it is virtually impossible that animals should possess imagination, it is impossible that they should experience anything like the pain the same circumstances would impose on a fairly sensitive human being. It was from this that an early school of highly intelligent Italian philosophers gradually reached the conclusion that all the lower animals are exempt from actual pain; that what seem like the expressions of keen suffering are but reflex or mechanical actions, and indicate no intensity of feeling. Thus the frog will make frantic efforts to escape from a source of irritation after its entire brain has been removed, indicating that the unconscious nerve cells respond to an impression which

must be painless. It is not, however, the tendency of modern life to reason away the sense of pain of animals. On the contrary, the literature and example of the humane societies emphasize the capacity of animals for sufferng and even lead to the sacrifice of human interests to protect the creatures from oppression. Fishes are an exception. Some of the most enthusiactic friends of the dumb animals have no feeling about the denizens of the deep and have no qualms of conscience about the boiling alive of the lobster. It is probable that the instinct which exempts the cold-blooded forms of life from the sentiments which we hold toward the higher creatures is reasonable. and that persons who deny themselves the pleasures of angling miss a good deal of

What Photographers Have Learned.

Philadelphia Record. The idea of continuing the action of a play in the auditorium, as is done in "Pretty Peggy," is not new. Dumas utilized the scheme in "Kean," an adaptation of which was presented in this country by Charles Coghian under the title of "A Royal Box."

Aimee used to ha e a farce in which a num
The idea of continuing the action of a to the priest at Laurelis—kept a twentieth to be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be steady, and all that, but he is never, somehow, quite convinced that the time is at hand for perfect repose. He is look like the familiar "30 cents" when the exposure is going on. To be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be steady, and all that, but he is never, somehow, quite convinced that the time is at hand for perfect repose. He is look like the familiar "30 cents" when the exposure is going on. To be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be steady, and all that, but he is a than for perfect repose. He is look like the familiar "30 cents" when the exposure is going on. To be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be steady, and all that, but he is a than for perfect repose. He is look like the familiar "30 cents" when the cap the form that a priest at Laurelis—kept a twentieth to the priest at Laurelis—kept a twentieth to the priest at Laurelis—kept a twentieth to the priest at Laurelis—kept a twentieth to be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be sure, he hears you tell him to keep quiet, to be

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portance of keeping still; he sees you take the cap off; consequently he believes with his eyes. And he keeps still. In making portraits of one person or of groups the cap exposure is always more successful by at least 50 per cent, than the shutter

THE POLITE RETORT.

Drastic Justice Measured Out to

Offender. Washington Post.
It is my belief that every blessed one of

us really enjoys the denouement of a melodrama, not so much because virtue triumphs, but because villainy is crushed. sonally I know that I prefer seeing a rudeness properly rebuked, to seeing it turned aside by a gentle word, and a play in which the villain is disarmed off the stage is as nothing to me. I speak of this because I saw a snub given and so royally returned in the parlor of a fashionable hotel here in town that the old Adam within me had a half day's inning. Before the open fire sat a richly dressed woman who was used to speak often and long of the way things are done "on the other side"-an expression, by the way, that people order their eggs fried-though we wotted well, those of us who wotted about it at all, that she was from the West, and had been abroad for the last two years. In a corner near the lady sat her daughter, learning a new lace-stitch from an inoffensive little woman who done up till 4 of the afternoon, and clean towels are forgotten for two days running. A loud-voiced and rough-mannered but true-gentleman-at-heart kind of a man came into the room and shouted out: "Good morning, everybody," and then, not finding the friend he sought, went out again. Said the lady who knows all about the "other side," in French, to her

"Ask madame there who that impossible, vulgar person is.' The daughter translated the into English, for neither daughter nor mother wished to offend the other woman in case the impossible person should prove to be a friend of hers, by speaking of him as vulgar in a tongue she could under-

the room?" asked the daughter. The other woman made her answer in French, as befitted one who was wroth and had moreover spent four years in Paris. "It is a man from the West," said she. 'Impossible, perhaps, but of good heart, and by no means vulgar. Then, being perfectly human and mad as a wet hen, she added, in the same lan-"One finds many persons like that from the West."

The Septameron. We have enjoyed the "Decameron" and

the "Heptameron," and now we shall have to put up with the "Septameron." If there is anything in a prospectus we shall have about the liveliest book of the decade. A bevy of "sep"-arated Belles of Newport are writing it, and it is to be edited by one A photographer, in taking pictures of ani- of the cotillon leaders. His name is not mals or of inanimate objects, uses, as a Dyer or Lehr. It is impossible to imagine rule, a drop-shutter, making the exposure anything more clever in literature than by pressing a bulb. But when he makes the tales of these women, all of royal blood, portraits of human beings he uses invariably the old-fashioned cap. The reason about their lives and hopes, their fortunes of this rule was stated yesterday by an and misfortunes. Their book will sell into Arch street photographer. "The use of the cap in making portraits of human beings," to mention names. In fact, I know only he said, "is necessary because of the truth in the saying, 'Seeing is believing.' If you use a drop-shutter and make your exposure by pressing a bulb, your sitter can't on the market. The pretty stories of Martell just when the exposure is going on.

To be sure, he hears you tell him to keep Perlers, and others, who were detained by EDUCATIONAL

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